HOURNFUL WELCOME AT HONOLULU OF THE FORMER QUEEN.

gas Is Greeted by Chants and Croon ing Songs at the Pier-She Dines Alone at Her Home in State-Her Former Subjects Walk on Their Knees to Greet Her and Kiss Her Hand-Old Native Songs, Reciting Former Prowess, sang for Hours-A Witchery Chant Given by Old Women as Daylight Came.

HONOLULU, Aug. 4, via Victoria, B. C., Aug. 12 -Few royal home-comings have been more pathetic than that of Liliuokalani's return to her former kingdom early on the morning of Aug. 2 It was marked by a barbaric ceremial and a heartfelt joy, tempered by sorrow. There was not an uproarious welcome night of Aug. 1, and to the little band of Amerieas who witnessed the return of the former Queen it was a thing not to be forgotten. It was ten minutes of 1 o'clock when the Gaelle was sighted off Koko Head, and at the anment hundreds of natives tumbled out of their beds, and others who had kept an allnight vigil lest the former Queen should come pannounced hurried to the wharf, until the water front was a mass of moving figures. Of these, few were Caucasian, and these saw a speciacie that would have been impossible

among a less demonstrative people. Those who had thought that the Queen would emain quietly aboard the steamer until daylight had reckoned without her love of Hawaii. She was not only awake, but had been pacing the deck for hours, straining for a glimpse of the lights that warn mariners of the sharpteethed coral reefs that encircle her former country. It was a perfect midnight. The sky was a deep purple, set with stars and curtained with clouds. At intervals the light of the full moon poured over the rim of the cloudbank and showed the city crowded between the green water and green hills, those wonderful hills and perpetually weeping valleys which girdle Honoilu, and which are fresher than any other verdure in the world

One by one the buoys sparkled into life, marking the road for the ship, and the natives murmured their joy that the steamer was coming. The pilotboat darted out, and soon the twin vertical lights of the Gaelic were sending a long ray over the water. Not a sound dis turbed the deathly stillness of the deck. The huge hulk of the Gaelie slid deftiy into place. and the gangplank went up. The passengers were all on deck, for ex-Queens don't come home every day. Americans on shipboard picked out faces they knew on the dock and saluted boisterously, but still the natives gave

The Princess Kajulani in her carriage looked on in the moonlight, and the Hawaiian women clung to each other sobbing. Prince David and a few tried and trusted royalists went up the gangplank. They found the Queen in a little nclosure of canvas arranged to shelter her from curious eyes during the trip. It was several moments before she appeared, when she walked down the gangplank on the arm of Prince David, stately and dignified. She stepped as slowly as if it were a royal progress, and as if a feather robe of Kamehameha were under her fact. She was all in black, and her face under the black plumes looked sad and worn,

Still there was deathly silence. Not a cheer broke the quiet, and the throneless Queen ooked from side to side, while not an upturned face strayed for a moment from her. She seemed a little pained at the silence. She herself finally broke the speil.

EX-QUEEN GIVES FIRST GREETING.

"Aloha, Aloha," she said in a sweet and low but powerful voice, smiling sadly upon them. They had all the time been standing with uncovered heads, but instantly a storm of Alohas" broke from the crowd and they pressed to the gangplank and made as though would touch her. Suddenly from the crowd a wizened old woman struck up a weird chant, rising and falling in barbarie cadence. It was a sound so appropriate to corni reefs and cocoanut groves, so utterly out of key with the big modern ship and the electrically lighted pier and all the elaborate paraphernalia of modern life that everybody started. The song was of the time of Malo and Calabash, and as the ancient crone sang. lifting her wrinkled arms and her shrivelled fingers o heaven, all the years and all the teachings since the first missionaries came to the islands seemed to fall away as a mantle, and it was again old Hawaii, the beautiful land of Kame-

The Queen did not seem to listen, but her face lighted up as the old minstrelsy fell on her ear. She and her suite and Prince David seated themselves in Kainlani's carriage drawn by white horses, and then for the first time some one proposed three cheers. They were given heartily in American fashion, but they did not accord with the rest of the greeting. There was a dash of white horses, a nodding of heads to left and right, fervent alohas mingled with sobs, and Liliuokalani was gone.

The men and women whom she left behind her were unashamed of their weteyes, but the chief scene of the night was at Washington Place, the private residence of the former Queen, where were enacted such scenes as have not been known for many years and may never be again. The scenes encompassed the obsequies of a dynasty. The house of Keawaa-heula went out with all the primitive savagery with which it had begun. One could shut eyes and could imagine himself in the heart of Africa, but never in the latest of Amerlean provinces, within a stone's throw of the biggest of the missionary churches and within a square of a modern hotel.

The home of Liliuokalani was once the property of her husband's family. It is a big square white house, built after the plan of plantation houses in the Southern American States. An immense balcony encircles it, and the house itmelf is lost in a wilderness of tropical foliage Upon Liliuokalani's arrival liveried servants eropped up as if by magic, like the armed men who sprang from the dragon's teeth. Two chamberlains in black broadcloth and tall silk hats with fluttering white rosettes were stationed by the great entrance gates, and two more were at the broad flight of stairs that led to the front door. These men were straight and stiff as posts and they held in their hands kakuinuts bound in ti leaves, The offy nuts blazed and flared like torches of pitch and gave off a soft white vapor, with the pungent smell of prayer sticks in a Chinese Burning kakuinuts is a custom in Liliuokalani's family, and all through the night her torehbearers stood stiffly erect. They were old men who had performed the same service at the palace in other and better days, but when one saw them first at half past 2, and last at half past 5, their old backs were quite as straight and their old hands as steady as in

their palmier days. THE CEALANT SITS IN STATE.

The windows and doors in the great house had been thrown open, and the lights from within streamed out through the trees. The white pliars and door frames had been wound with green garlands, and over the door was a Hawaiian welcome, "Pumehama." Lamps shaded with red gave a cheerful glow, and brilliant moon and the flaring torches made the grounds bright as day. Under the ragged banana leaves, where the dews early morning were concentrating. and where was the fragrance of jasmine and steplantais and strange odorous spider lilles, a seere of native men were squatted in tarlor fashion as though chairs had never come intruse in Hawali. The women crowded near muse, where they could see through the open French windows. In the dining room the on was breaking bread in her own house. blus was scatted in state at a plain deal table of a pattern found in many American kitchens, there was no one in all the gathering of high enough rank to sit at the board. Such are

the strange contrasts of this defunct monarchy. There were attendants in plenty. Pretty Foung girls wavest slowly white feather kahlis

and others brought the fruits of the taland to of action is urged by the Government on any HAVANA'S DIRE STRAITS. the ex-Queen. She was still Queen to thom. She was dressed in black and lavender, with a soft sparkle of diamonds about her hands. In the light she looked extremely handsome, with the strong lines that sorrow and anxiety have etched in her face. All the while the Queen was at table the self-appointed priestesses outside kept up the melancholy chanting of cliolis; queer recitatives which recounted the deeds of valor of the ancestors of the royal house. The music reminded one of "Aids." Sometimes the natives took up the refrain in a sort of chorus, the women's voices blending in perfect thirds and the men walling after the old fashion for the dead.

For hours the chant went on without interruption, seemingly endless. The figures of the old women were bending and swaying as they gesticulated wildly, their voices cracking and breaking like those of some Deborah of old, Much of the history told in the song sagas was unintelligible to the young Hawaiians present. for the language is rapidly changing and many of the old words are entirely obsolets, but the old people understood and hung on every word uttered by Mahoe and Hana, drinking in the old tale of prowess and valor as though they had never heard it before.

When the Queen was sufficiently refreshed her old retainers passed before her. At the verands outside they fell on their knees, and, walking on their knees, passed to the woman whom they still regard as their chieftainess. Almost all of those who knelt were old and white-haired, and the spontaneous act of loyalty must have been hard for old knees. Whatever a republican may think of the practice, there was something pathetic in this train of old bent forms wending their slow way before their Queen, who is but a common mortal and can no longer enforce one small prerogative that once was here by right. But all that loyalty could give was rendered to her as freely as though the power of life and death were still in her hands.

One old man, whose hair was white and whose eyes were sightless, groped with his cane, then fell on his knees with the rest and needed no eyes to find the Queen's hand to kiss. She called each one by name and wiped her own eyes as the tears fell on her hand. The old retainers backed out on their knees from her presence, as though it were still taboo to let one's shadow fall upon a King. Later some subjects of higher degree were permitted to kiss the once royal hand without preliminary kneeling, and some few favored women remained on their knees around the Queen like children in kindergarten circle while they talked and exchanged the experiences that have thronged into their lives since last they met.

SONGS AND DANCE OF A WITCH. Outside, while the comfortable gossip conference went on within and no one even dreamed of going to bed, and while the ex-Queen occasionally smiled at some story told by her women, the witches of the night still sang their mournful lays. The old Mahoe was wild with excitement and had worked herself into a frenzy as she ran singing about the place. An old man who is a familiar street character joined her, and simultaneously they burst into the melody and the rhythmic movements of one of the old-time hulas, the real hula, when it was a war dance and had not been ruined by the interpretation of foreigners As they swayed and swung and rippled their muscles and made strange enticing gestures with their shrivelled hands, it began to grow pink and pearl beyond the frayed-out leaves of the banana, and the foliage of the cocoanut

Still the natives crooned among the trees still the ex-Queen opened her heart once again to those whom she trusts, and still the endless story of the deeds of Kings went on, though the voices of the singing women were growing faint with fatigue. In front the torchbearers, forgotten by every one, were erect and solemn as British footmen and the Kakul nuts still flared, though a greater light had eclipsed theirs. Women with bundles of twigs in their hands bent double to clear the drive of the flowers that had been cast in the path of their crown-

palm swayed in the first chill breeze of dawn.

The Queen said that she had a pleasant jour ney, though the heaviness of her heart kept her from pleasure. She kept much to herself, pacing the deck in the early morning before others were stirring about. She was well, she said, and grateful for the love and loyalty of her people, whose con-stancy she had no reason to doubt, and she was glad to be home again. She was glad, too, that annexation had come, as she believed that Americans were more just than the republicans of Hawaii, and she thought that now the private estates of which the revolutions had robbed her would be restored. She said, and was content to leave all in their hands, though broken hearted, of course, at the loss of Hawaiian nationality.

"Do you know," she said, "that twice as many of my people came to bid me welcome in the middle of the night ascame to greet President Dole when he arrived in broad daylight? Does that look as though I was unpopular with any but those who have stolen my country? Ah, well, let it pass, let it pass. My people still love me, and in their love I shall be happy."

In this poverty, this faded feudalism, in these faithful servitors of the past, Liliuokalani finds her compensation for the sorrows of her life. On Thursday, the 4th, the ex-Queen held a public reception at Washington Palace. The natives were there, some in rags and some in velvet. It was quite in the old style, and almost every one brought a gift, from live roosters to tare root wrapped in ti leaves.
Joseph Caver, the Queen's confidential adviser and closest friend, is authority for the statement that the Queen is afflicted with cancer. He has advised a consultation of physicians.

HAWAII PAYS JAPAN. At McKinley's Request She Pays \$75,000 to Settle All Claims.

HONOLULU, Aug. 4, via Victoria, B. C., Aug. 12.—The Hawaiian Government has settled the claim of the Japanese Government, amounting to \$75,000, on account of several hundred Japanese who were rejected here by the Hawaiian Government, and were obliged to return to Japan. President McKinley brought strong pressure to bear to have this claim settled before the raising of the flag exercises should occur. The Hawaiian Cabinet meeting was not long in allowing the claim, which was paid in gold on July 29.

Former Hawalian Minister Hatch, who has just returned from Washington, was at the Cabinet meeting. Minister Hatch made the statement at this meeting that he had been requested to call at the State Department at

statement at this meeting that he had been requested to call at the State Denartment at Washington the day after the joint resolution of annexation passed the Benate. Here it was stated to him that it was the earnest desire of President McKinley that this matter be settled or compromised. Details were not entered into, but it was apparent that there were important reasons of State behind the request. There had been no intimation that the Government was wrong in the premises. On the contrary there had been informal assurance that it was believed that Hawaii was right as to the legal side of the question.

It was pointed out that Hawaii did not or needn't admit or concede liabilities. Mr. Hatch felt that serious considerations had moved President McKinley to make the request and that it was understood to be the wish of the Administration at Washington that the question of right or wrong in the case itself should be set aside entirely in making the compromise settlement, Later on the same dity both the Hawaiian and Japanese Ministers at the same time were addressed by the Secretary of State upon the affairs and a clear understanding reached. Mr. Hatch had been requested to present the matter to his Government, and had done so upon his arrival here. This correspondence was best read:

"LEGATION OF TERE Unitary States, I HONOLULU, July 26, 1888."

"To the Hon. Henry E. Cooper. Minister of Foreign Af-fairs, Honolulu.

other grounds than as a necessary preliminary to the formal transfer of sovereignty which is now awaited.

The instructions make it clear that until this action is taken by Hawaii a serious obsta-"The instructions make it clear that until this action is taken by Hawaii a serious obstacle will exist to the execution of the instructions which Rear Admirtai Miller may bring at any time. I do not need to point out to you how unfortunate from every point of view would be further delay in effecting the consummation which both our Governments so carnosily wish. My instructions impressive to it can to bring about as speedily as posmic this desired adjustment. Under all the circumstances and having regard to common interests I venture to express the hope that you will lose no time in securing the compliance of the Hawaiian Executive with the views of the Government at Washington.

"I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant, Harold M. Sewall."

There are claims of political prisoners aggregating \$2(0),000 still to be sottled. If was during the insurrection in 1865 that some 200 arrests were made by the Hawaiian Government. Twenty of these served terms in jail from thirty to sixty days. Some were Mritish subjects.

rests were made by the Hawaiian Government.
Twenty of these served terms in jail from
thirty to sixty days. Some were British subjects,
five were Americans and three Greek and six
of other nationalities. It is now understood
that the United States Government demands
the final disposition of all these claims on the
part of the Hawaiian Government before the
final transfer of the islands to the United
States.

TROOPSHIPS AT HONOLULU.

Fourth Expedition Arrives There-Strange Delay in Holding Transports There. HONOLULU, Aug. 4., per steamer Aorangi, via Victoria, B. C., Aug. 12.-The fourth expedition of transports to the Philippines, four in number, have left Honolulu for Manila. Two of them, the Peru and Pennsylvania, left the harbor at noon yesterday, and the Rio de Janeiro and Puebla this morning 10 o'clock. These ships carry 3,800 men, and it is expected that twenty-three days will be consumed in the trip to their destination. The officers and men have been banquetted and fed by the hospitable citizens of Honolulu as in the preceding expeditions.

There are no frozen hearts in Honolulu for the American soldiers, or anything American. Even the natives bring in their contributions of fruit and flowers to entertain the men with. It is surprising how the open-handed and generous hospitality continues as each fleet arrives. And the end is not yet, Elaborate preparations are going on for the enthat not one will escape the sumptuous meals

tertainmedt of those still to come, so that not one will escape the sumptuous meals prepared on the executive grounds under the royal palms and served by the women of Honoluiu. The officers are wined and dimed in a little more formal way by the National Guard of Hawaii in the officers club in a corner of the executive grounds.

The old royal band is situated between the places where officers and men are, and the splendid Hawaii band dispenses music to all.

President Dole, American Minister Sewall, Consul-General Haywood, and the officers of the National Guard of Hawaii, with their wives, are on the ground to receive all comers. It is an extraordinary sight to see 2,000 men who have been seasick for eight days all scated at tables at one time partaking of their first real meal for more than a week. The boys in blue are not allowed to buy even a postage stamp, for their thousands of letters have been mailed free for them by the citizens of Honolulu.

There has been complaint on the part of the troops on this expedition on account of insufficient food and the overcrowded condition of the troopships, notably the Pennsylvania. The Pennsylvania had on board 1,300 men, and has accommodations for 800. Many were obliged to sleep on deck. Seventy-five were transferred from the Pennsylvania to the Hol Janeiro.

The men were almost at the point of muting on two of the ships but it is expected that with

were transferred from the Pennsylvania to the Rio Janeiro.

The men were almost at the point of mutiny on two of the ships, but it is expected that with the shifts made while at Honolulu further trouble will be averted. On Monday morning THE SUN correspondent was invited to accompany Major-Gen. Elwell Otis and Brig.-Gen. Harrison Gray Otis on a tour of inspection of the ships. The vessels are certainly in as good condition as could be expected. Only on one vessel, the Pennsylvania, did there seem to be a serious state of disorganization. While the ship is overcrowded the main reason for the trouble is the lack of system in serving rations to the mea. It is plain tem in serving rations to the men. It is plain that both Gen. E. S. Otis and Gen. H. G. Otis were alive to the situation, looking into every detail and applying remedies for the evils ex-

detail and applying remedies for the evils existing.

The Red Cross and Queen's hospitals are both full and more soldiers cannot be cared for at these institutions. The ladies of the Red Cross Society have taken the old paydion arranged by the United States authorities for a marine hospital and will hastily prepare it for temporary hospital purposes. There are forty-five sick soldiers in Honolulu now left here by the expeditionary forces to the Philippines. Twenty-three are in the Red Cross and Queen's hospitals and twenty-two are at Quarantine Hospital sick with measles. Several are seriously ill of typhoid.

No explanation has been made of the prolonged stay of the last fleet of transports at Honolulu. Two of them have been here thirteen days, the Peru and City of Puebla. The Rio de Janeiro and Pennsylvania have been here ten days.

hore ten duys.

Each transport costs the Government \$1,000 a day, which is only part of the expenses. This stay in Honoiulu, for no apparent reason, will cost the United States Government for charter of transports alone \$46,000.

LIEUT. HOBSON'S EXPERIMENTS.

Raising the Cristobal Colon. Lieut, Hobson continued his experiments resterday morning with the air bags that are o be used in raising the Cristobal Colon. He arrived at the dock of the Merritt-Chapman Wrecking Company at Clifton, S. I., accompanied by G. P. Dodge, President of the Mineralized Rubber Company, the makers of the bags contracted for by the Government: Milton A. Hudson of the Consolidated Safety Valve Company, and George H. Schrader of A.

Schrader & Son. The object of the experiments vesterday was to test relief valves to be attached to the air bags. After the bags are sunk compressed air is forced into them. They are prevented from bursting under the surface by the presfrom bursting under the surface by the pres-sure of the water. When they are released, however, and rise to the surface this pressure is relaxed and they are likely to break. Lieut. Hobson proposes to put on relief vaives, which will allow some of the air to escape before the law rises.

will allow some of the air to escape before the bag rises.

The experiments yesterday were conducted from the barge. Henry Seymour. A bag with a capacity of 400 cubic feet of air and a lifting capacity of 400 cubic feet of air and a lifting capacity of eight tons was sunk in thirty feet of water, and an air pressure of two feet to the square inch at the surface was raised to twenty-one feet underneath the surface. Neither of the two valves furnished by the representatives of the companies present yesterday was used in this experiment, and, contrary to expectations, the bag did not break. Another bag capable of lifting nine tons was sunk, with a valve attached. When the bag was thirty feet under water it was released, and rose to the surface. The bag broke as it came up, and the water drenched the people on the barge. Other experiments were more successful.

Licut, Hobson said at the conclusion of the work that the test of the valves had been fairly successful. The experiments will be continued this morning, probably from some pier in the city.

WILL HAVE SHIPS FOR SALE. A Special Board to Decide What Vessels

Should Be Retnined by the Navy. Washington, Aug. 13.-The disposition of the large number of ships purchased by the Government for the navy will be determined by a special board appointed by Secretary Long. For four years after the civil war the Government still had a number of craft on the naval list for which it had no use and found trouble in selling at any price. The method pursued then was to sell ships to the highest bidder, large numbers being put up for sale at intervals of from three to four months. There are a number of vessels now with the navy which the tievernment will continue with the service, but the larger number, including colliers, many of the yachts, and practically all the tugs, except perhaps half a dozen which will be retained for navy yard use, will be sold. The board is to decide what vessels should be held as valuable to the service on a peace footing, and all others will be sold as fast as they can be disposed of to the best advantage. It is not proposed, however, to put up the entire number in a bunch, but to spread the sale over a considerable period. It is expected now that half a dozen of the swiftest yachts will be kept by the navy and porhaps turned into despatch boats, with new armament and beits of protection around the water line. The requirship Vulcan, the distilling ships, and the ambulance vessel are also said to have been decided upon as useful vessels for duty with large squadrons when engaged in managuvres and at target practice. list for which it had no use and found trouble

fairi, Hosolatis.

"Sir: I have the honor to inform you that I have received instructions from my Government expressing anxiety to secure an immediate solution of the question at issue between Hawaii and Japan, whereby the approaching transfer of Hawaiian territory would be freed from any ultimated from you ultimate third power. The instructions assume that to this end, and as the only means of accomplishing it, your Government will close the incident by the payment to Japan of a reasonable indemnity.

"It is not to be understood that this course

PRACE WELCOMED BY MANY OF HER STARVING INHABITANTS.

Cubans and Wenlthy Spaniards Glad at the Prospect—The Officials and Military De-nounce the Government—Efforts of the Mungry People to Get Something to Est.

KEY WEST, Aug. 12 .- A letter just received rom Havana says that the Cubans there are verjoyed at the peace negotiations. The Spaniards of wealth are glad also. On the other hand the hot-headed Spanlards, the military and the officials denounce the Spanish Government and make the most energetic protest against the Government asking for

The reconcentrades are hoping that the Americans will soon arrive, and many are heard to say, "Benditos sean los Americanos," Most of the Havana restaurants are closed.

The situation among the poor is terrible, and many dogs, cats and other animals are helping to feed starving people.

At San Nicolas and Virtudes streets a store

called La India was attacked by several women and men who were wandering around the streets in a starving condition. Four were hurt in the disturbance. Many stores have been looted of their stocks.

At Guanabacoa and Regla many die daily. Spaniards engaged in commercial transactions say that they will have plenty of food from the United States soon.

The members of the Autonomist Government held a private meeting a few days ago to discuss their attitude regarding the new political situation in Cuba. It is said that the forming of a strong annexationist party was talked of, and the appointment of Seffor Govin as President was

Americans and Cubans in Key West are be ginning to celebrate peace. Cheers are heard already, and many enthusiastic congratulations are exchanged

PROGRAMME OF THE CUBANS HERE. First to Feed the Hungry and to Get Political Prisoners Released.

News of the signing of the protocol prelimlnary to a treaty of peace was received with much satisfaction at the headquarters of the Cuban Junta in New street. Gen. Tomas Estrada Palma, who has been Cuban delegate to this country since the struggle for inde-

pendence began three years ago, said:
"We have perfect faith in the promise of the American Government to turn Cuba over to the Cuban people when the proper time comes. I have been asked about the question of an nexation, but of that I know nothing. The first thing for the Cuban people to do is to es tablish a stable and independent Government After that it may be that perhaps the Cuban people will be willing to become a part of the United States and will voluntarily make that proposition.

There are now two things for the Cuban patriots in this country to do. Both are important and urgent. One is to make provision for the sending of food, clothing, and medicine to the Cuban soldiers and their families who fled from the cities to be near the army What money we have or can raise will be used this end, and we will perhaps have the aid of the Red Cross and the cooperation of the American Government and people in getting the supplies to the interior.

The other thing we have in mind is to secure the release of the Cuban political prisoners in the Spanish penal settlements in Spain and Africa. We will urge this upon the Government at Washington. Spanish prisoners of war are to released, and why should not the Cubans

When asked about the probable status of the present provisional Cuban Government after a treaty of peace is signed, Gen. Palma said: "The American Government has a plan for a temporary military government in Cuba pending the organization of a stable government by the Cubans. We do not want to embarrass any of President McKinley's plans by urging a recognition of our provisional Government. We should be glad of recognition at once, but will not attempt to force matters. I believe, nowever, that when the temporary American Government is being arranged, it would be wise, in some way, even unofficially, to consult with the Cuban leaders, and the Americans will find them as heartly willing to co-operate in this

way as they were in the field." Speaking of the organization of a permanent Cuban Government, Gen. Palma said: "There are about 120,000 Spanish residents in Cuba. and in the organization of the Government they will, of course, be treated as foreigners. After he Cuban Government is organized if these Spaniards wish to give up Spanish sovereignty and swear allegiance to the Cuban Government they will be accepted as citizens. But they will have no part in the organization of the Govern-

Gen. Palma expects to go to Washington in a lew days for a conference on the matters he outlined.

An Expectation, Though, That the Sailing of the Arizona May Be Stopped. SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 12 .- According to pres-

nt orders the troops for the next expedition to Manila will embark on the Arizona on Sunday ifternoon and leave early on Monday morning. The troops number 1.636 men, comprising the Eighteenth and Twenty-third United States Infantry, recruits for the Tenth Pennsylvania, the First Nebraska, and the Second Oregon Volunteers, and eighteen men of the Hospital Corps. Gen. Charles King will be in charge. The following despatch, which was received this afternoon from the Adjutant-General by Gen. Merriam, may stop the sailing of any more transports:

"Treaty has been signed. All hostilities at Adjt.-Gen. Corbin." an end. Gen. Merriam expects to receive at any hour from the War Department orders to hold the

On the Arizona go five 5-inch slege guns. which are already on board. The steamer Alliance arrived to-day from Scattle and was inspected by Quartermaster-Major Buhlin. with a view to determine her ability to carry 400 men of the First New York Volunteers to

BISHOP COLEMAN RANG THE BELL Demonstration in Wilmington, Del., Over the Signing of the Protocol.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 12.-The announce ment that the peace protocol had been signed reached this city at 4:35 o'clock. The news soon became known and the ringing of the City Hall bell began and continued for twenty-five minutes. The bells in the tower of St. Peter's Procathedral and other Catholic churches and the various engine houses took up the noise and whistles were blown in all parts of the city. There was a general jubilation and hundreds of people crowded the market street, delaying the running of the cars.

The Rev. Leighton Coleman, Bishop of Delaware, himself rang the bell in the tower of his private chapel adjoining his residence, and continued until he was relieved by his colored servant. Thirty-three years ago he rang the bell of St. John's Church when the news of Lee's surrender was received.

MAILS FOR PORTO RICO.

Instructions to Send Them on the Transport Obdam, Soon to Sail.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Aug. 12.-Postmaster Fred Read has received instructions from the Post Office Department at Washington to despatch the accumulated mail matter now here to Porto Bleo on the United States transnere to Forto Rico on the United States trans-port Obdam, which is awaiting orders to pro-ceed to Charleston. No time for the departure of the Obdam for Charleston has been given out, but it is believed she will sail either on Sunday or Monday. At Charleston the trans-port will take on about 260 army wagons for the use of Gen. Miles in Forto Rico. The mail matter now stored in the city Post Office contains official letters from the War and Navy departments at Washington, in addition to the mail matter for the soldiers from their relatives and friends.

THE ROW AT CAMP ALGER. Beginning the Investigation Into the Con-

duct of the Third Virginia.

CAMP ALGER, Va., Aug. 12.-According to In structions from corps headquarters the board appointed to investigate the troubles in which the Third Virginia was concerned on Monday night last, at the request of Col. Nalle, commanding the regiment, held its session this afternoon at the First Division headquarters. Gen. Butler, commanding the division to which that regiment belongs, took away the liberties and privileges extended to the soldiers of the Third Virginia for riotous and disgraceful conduct. The politicians from all over State of Virginia flew to the aid of

graceful conduct. The politicians from all over the State of Virginia flew to the aid of the disgraced soldiers and persuaded Col. Nalle to ask for an investigation. The board comprises Col. Gross of the Third Missouri, as President; Col. Edgerly, the Corps Inspector-Geoeral, and Col. Duvall, the Ordinance Officer, with Lieut. Summerall. Fifth Artillery, as Recorder. The Third Virginia had for its attorneys Mr. George F. Hamilton of Washington, Mr. R. Walton Moore, ex-State Senator from Fairfax county; Mr. Montague, Attorney-General for the State of Virginia, and Congressman Rizer, who represents the district from which the Third Riegiment was recruited.

The witnesses called to-day were all for the Government-Gen. Butler, Major Deim, and two civilians who are the proprietors of stands in the vicinity where the riot occurred. All of the testimony clearly showed that the General's course was the proper one and that his action was justifiable. An occurrence which was very marked and which showed the hard feelingt hat has sprang up over the matter was when Gen. Butler called attention to the fact that in a newspaper interview Mr. Montague had referred to his action as inhuman and brutal, with characteristic adjectives. The General offered reports to the board showing that the regiment was still unruly and that forty men were absent and could not be accounted for.

The session was continued until 5 o'clock in the menning. It will probably be Monday evening before the testimony for both sides has been taken, and it will be in the latter part of the week that the decision will be made public.

The camp is in a terrible condition from the mud, caused by the incessant rains for the last five days. The roads are impassable, and ecommunication will be ent off if the rain continues. The wagons sink hub deep in the roads, and the army mule is unable to move them. There are 239 patients in the division hospital. Only thirty-two cases of typhoid are under treatment. The disease is gradually dying out, and the terriffer rains

SEA GIRT CAMP OFFERED.

Can Accommodate 4,000 Men at Once-Barges for Santiago Troops at Montauk.

There is a possibility that the New Jersey State Camp at Sea Girt may be used as an emergency camp by the War Department. Its availability was brought yesterday to the attenion of the Quartermaster-General by Col. Amos Kimball, Deputy Quartermaster-General, stationed here. Col. Kimball learned yesterday that there are accommodations at Sea Girt for 4,000 men and about 300 horses; that there is great mess hall and kitchen ready for imme diate use, where nearly 2,000 men may be fed at one time; that there are ample storehouses hat the Pennsylvania, Jersey Central and Bai that the Pennsylvania, Jersey Central and Bai-timore and Ohio railroads have branches run-ning direct to the camp, and that adjoining the camp site there is a tract of 250 acres which could be thrown into a corral for 2,000 horses. Pipe lines carry water to all parts of the camp. In fact, there was about everything there that would be needed at an army camp except tents, of which there is a-plenty in the Govern-ment storehouses here. What was much more to the point, Gov. Voorhees offered the use of the camp to the Government free of cost. Col. to the point, Gov. Voorhees offered the use of the camp to the Government free of cost. Col. Kimbail mentioned all these things to his chief and suggested that Gov. Voorhees's offer be accepted, at least until things are in some sort of shape at Montauk. If the offer were accepted the troops now held at Jersey. City and others due soon to arrive there could be sent to Sea Girt. The Quartermaster-General promised to talk the matter over with the Secretary of War this morning.

talk the matter over with the Secretary of Warths morning.

Col. Kimball also recommended the chartering of three of Starlin's barges, to be sent to Montauk and used as floating camps for the troops that are expected there from Santiago to-day. These barges will comfortably accommodate 3,000 men, and Col. Kimball pointed out that the boats could be run alongside the transports and the soldiers easily transferred. By using the barges for this purpose Gen. Young would secure still more time to get his camp in shape, without being bothered with the assignment of the newly arrived troops to quarters. The Quartermaster-General approved of the suggestion and told Col. Kimball over the telephone that he would communicate with Gen. Young and advise Col. Kimball this morning in the large proposed late received.

morning.

Col. Kimball was informed late yesterday afternoon that the Second Regiment of Volunteer Engineers had been ordered from Fort Sheridan, Chicago, to Montauk Point, and would probably reach Jersey City this afternoon. It appears that Gen. Young asked to have this regiment sent to him to assist in laying out the camp and in putting it in shape.

CAMPS IN CONNECTICUT.

Gen. Corbin Seeking Available Sites-One Near New London Recommended. New LONDON, Conn., Aug. 12.-Adjt.-Gen.

Connecticut inquiring as to whether any troops could be accommodated at Niantic, and as to whether the State authorities would be willing o give them accommodation. Gen. Corbin also desired information as to whether other land could be hired contiguous to the State camp. A reply was forwarded that the Connecticut

A reply was forwarded that the Connecticut camp ground was about eighty acres in extent, and that probably as much more could be procured. Probably as much more could be procured. Probably two brigades could be accommodated at the Connecticut camp.

Gen. Haven this morning notified Gen. Corbin that an ideal place for a camp could be had at Poquennoc Plains, four miles from here. Several hundred acres of smooth sandy land can be had there, bordering on sait water and alongside the railroad. The land is all controlled by one man, so that it can be leased without any delay. Water can be had in abundance there by driving wells to a depth of twelve to fifteen feet.

Major Smith S. Leach, under direction of the Secretary of War, last spring inspected this land and also lands at Fog Plains, and he reported recommending Poquennoc Plains as an ideal place for the encampment of troops. Major Leach thinks that an entire army corps can be accommodated at Poquennoc Plains. Gen. Haven has written to Gen. Corbin giving full details.

EXODUS FROM CAMP THOMAS. It Will Begin When the New Camps Are

Approved by the Generals.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Aug. 12.-The exodus rom Chickamauga will begin in a very few days. Both commanding Generals of the divisions ordered away to-day left for the cities where the new camps are to be established. and immediately on their return they will receive marching orders.

If they protest against the sites selected and

If they protest against the sites selected and succeed in making their respective points, other places will be selected, but the two divisions must leave Camp Thomas.

It was announced to-day that Camp Thomas would be made the supply station of the commands at Knoxyllle and Lexington as well as for those here. No orders have been received prohibiting long practice marches.

To-day two Catholic priests strived for camp work, the Rev. Messrs. Dooley and Boder. Father Dooley will give his services to the Eighth New York, dividing his time perhaps with the Ninth New York, and Father Boder will devote himself to the Tweifth New York.

The Eighth will be moved in a few days to a very desirable camp. Capt. Coon and Lieuts. Watkins, Hendrickson, and Parker, Ninth New York, are busily engaged in court-martial duty. Lieut. Jost, Eighth New York, has received notification of the acceptance of his resignation.

COPPINGER LEAVES TAMPA.

Goes to Huntsville, Ala., with Part of His Staff-The Sick at Tampa.

TAMPA, Fla., Aug. 12.-Gen. Coppinger, with he remnant of his staff, has left Tampa for Huntsville, Ala., where he will select a camp site for the troops of his command. The general movement of the troops from Tampa and Fernandina may not begin for several days, on ecount of the large number in the hospitals account of the large number in the hospitals whom it will be impossible to move. There are now about 250 patients in the principal hospitals here, and about 75 per cent, of this number have typhoid. The mortality, however, has been very small, and only two deaths have occurred during the past tweive days.

A defachment of eighty troopers of the Second Cavalry left Tampa to-night for Montauk Point.

Only Sick Left at Minmi's Camp.

MIAMI, Fla., Aug. 12.-The First Alabama Volunteers left here to-day for Jacksonville after burying private Charles Herring of the Second Texas Regiment, the last typhoid fever vietim. With the removal of the remainder of the division hospital, which it is expected will be accomplished by Sunday, the military occu-pation of Miami will be over. The 250 patients now in the hospital will probably all recover.

THE FIGHT AT MAYAGUEZ.

Gen. Macias Reports the Spanish Loss s Three Killed and Sine Wounded.

Special Cable Desputch to Tun Bun. MADRID, Aug. 12.-A despatch, bearing no date, received from Porto Rico to-day says: "Yesterday the enemy approached Mayaguez The garrison, composed of the Alfonso XIII. Regiment and a battalion of guerrillas with two mountain guns, under command of Col. Soto, sallied out to attack the Americans. In the ensuing encounter our troops had three mer killed and nine wounded. Our force remained all night on the field, and next morning the enemy disembarked their troops in the harbon and are occupying Mayaguez. MACIAR."

EMBARKING TROOPS FOR MONTAUR. St. Louis and St. Paul Leave Santiago-Par

of the Seventy-first on Board. WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.-The following was posted at the War Department to-day: "Santiago, via Hayti, Aug. 12, 1898.

H. C. Corbin, Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Wash "St. Louis left the Morro during the night of the 11th with Ninth and Tenth Infantry and two companies of the Seventy-first New York

St. Paul should have left Guantanamo las night or this morning with Second Infantry, four companies of the Seventy-first New York and Gen. Kent, with his headquarters. Morteno leaves in a very few minutes with Twenty-first Infantry. Rio Grande, with Col. Sargent's regiment on board, just arrived. "SHAFTER, Major-General"

This telegram was received this afternoon from Chief Surgeon Howard:

" SANTIAGO, Aug. 12. Surgeon-General U. S. A., Washington,
"Breakwater arrived yesterday. Received \$1,000 from Paymaster Coffin. Had previously received \$506 from Surgeon Appel. No more money needed now. Immune soldiers and emale nurses to be sent wanted, "Howard." female nurses to be sent will probably be

THE SICK AT SANTIAGO.

Dr. Donaldson Defends the Medical Department and Criticises the Red Cross

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12 .- An interesting addition to the controversy over the unfortunate ondition of affairs in Santiago was made to day by Dr. Frank Donaldson, Acting Assistant irgeon, U. S. V., attached to the staff of Col Roosevelt's rough riders, in an interview with Star reporter.

"There have been so many misleading state nents about the condition of things in and around Siboney and Santiago," said Dr. Donaldson, "so much outrageous and false criticism of Gen. Sternberg and the Medical Department of the army, so much said by ignorant and self-seeking people, that I feel called upon to plainly tell the truth in regard to some of these matters. In making these statements I have in mind especially the Red Cross Society and reports that have been set affoat by officials connected with it. As an instance of gross misstatement we will take the positive assertion of Miss Clara Barton, upon her ar rival in New York a week or ten days ago, that the fever from which the troops were suffering in Cuba was not yellow fever. When Clara Barton made that statement she must have known that the diagnosis, in practically every case had been made on the authority of no less dis tinguished experts than Dr. John Guiteras, Dr. Parker, Dr. Lagarde, Dr. Echeverria, an extremely well-known Cuban physician and an expert in the treatment of this disease, and Dr. Gorgas, who is equally well known in this respect. It seems incredible that Miss Barton was also unaware of the fact that he chief surgeon, Dr. Lesser, his wife, and three

ton was also unaware of the fact that her chief surgeon, Dr. Lesser, his wife, and three out of four nurses were sick with yellow fever at Siboney at the very time to which she referred. I had the misfortune to be in the hospital with this section of the Red Cross.

"We have heard a great deal in the newspapers of the magnificent work done by the handful of Red Cross nurses in and about Siboney, and always placed in juxtaposition by Miss Barton to the miserable work done by the army surgeons. Dr. Lesser did perform a number of operations, but the most distinguished surgeon to-day strached to the volunter service said, on examining the operations which he had performed on some Spaniards, that he sincerely hoped Dr. Lesser did not operate on the American soldiers. The Red Cross did have something they called a hospital at Siboney, and by way of emphasizing the knowledge of yellow fever claimed by the chief surgeon and his assistants, they placed this hospital in a beautiful, vine-clad Cuban home. I asked the chief surgeon why he established a hospital in any house at Siboney, for it must have been plain to the veriest tyre that the place, as well as the houses, was a nest of yellow fever infection. He replied that he was told that the house was not infected. The best sanswer to that was that he and four out of the five of his noble and unselfsh band asset to have been plain to the veriest tyro that the place, as well as the houses, was a nest of yellow fever infection. He replied that he was told that the house was not infected. The best answer to that was that he and four out of the five of his noble and unselfish band spent ten days in the yellow fever hospital. The Red Cross, unquestionably did excellent work in distributing food to the soldiers, sick and well, and I have personally to thank Miss Barton for liberal supplies given me when seriously needed for our regiment. Had they but limited themselves to the distribution of food all might have been well. Their attacks on the Surgeon-General and medical department are as undeserved as many of them are untrue."

Discussing the symptoms and effects of the disease, Dr. Donaldson said that fortunately i was very mild.

"In many cases in our hospital," he said, "there was a great deal of vomiting, though black vomit and the collapse following was infrequent. This, I am inclined to believe, was largely owing to the magnificent treatment of our good Cuban doctor, Echeverria. The death rate at our hospital, in the mountains about a mile and a half from Siboney, at the time of my departure was less than 7 per cent." Although mild in form, the fever had a very debilitating and depressing effect upon the victims, their weakness, Dr. Donaldson said, being painful to witness. Fifteen offleers under his care a veraged thirty pounds loss in weight. One regular army offleer lost fifty pounds in eleven days.

Regarding the transportation of medical supplies and the difficulties arising from the failure to properly provide these Dr. Donaldson said.

ure to properly provide these Dr. Donaldson said:

"Why on earth the Medical Department should be blamed for the fallure to land the magnificent outfit for the hospital, with the ambulances, medicines and surgical appliances, is beyond comprehension. Take, for instance, the ambulance and hospital outfit which Dr. Lagarde, whose noble services at Siboney cannot be exaggerated, arranged in perfect working order before he left Tampa. Instead of being put on one transport, from which it could have been promptly landed, this outfit was placed upon heaven knows how many different boats. That needs no further comment, Dr. H. D. Geddings of the Marine Hospital Service, who took such spiendid care of us at Egmont Key, will bear me out in this statement;

Egmont Key, will bear me out in this statement.

"There has been a good deal of criticism, utterly immerited, regarding the surgical and medical side of the hospital ship Relief. I know that she fulfilled, under the able direction of Dr. George H. Forney, to the utmost the purpose for which she was designed. The Relief was unfortunate in not having a merchant quartermaster to load her stores, and hence it was that very much delay that could be attributed to a lack of lighters was occasioned. This was increased through the fault of an official in a department at Washington."

PEACE MAKES SOLDIER INSANE. Iwenty-second Regiment Man Wanted to Do Some Fighting.

Private John Kenny of Company E. Twentysecond New York Volunteers, was brought from Fort Slocum to Bellevue Hospital yesterday, and committed to the insane pavilion for examination. Kenny lives at 101 West Eighty-

Private Campbell of the hospital corps, who accompanied him to Bellevue, said that Kenny had been very anxious to go to the front, and

had been very anxious to go to the front, and it is thought that he became insane from brood-ing over his inability.

When Kenny learned yesterday that the peace protocol had been signed he became violent, and it was necessary to remove him to the bespittal. The insane man had halluci-nations that he was fighting in Cuba. The Sick at Fort Hamilton Hospital.

Surgeon Ogden Rafferty, in charge of the post hospital at Fort Hamilton, was notified esterday that about 300 sick and wounded oldiers would arrive to-day. Twelve of the fifty tents sent to the post to be used as a field

REBELLIONS IN CHINA.

SERIOUS RESULTS THREATENED TO THE PEKIN GOVERNMENT.

Native Christians Killed and a French Missionary Captured by Brigands—A Chinese Official Burned Alive—Four Hundred Rebels Killed—Outbreaks Spreading. TACOMA, Wash., Aug. 12.-The steamer Vicoria which arrived to-day from China brings

> The most formidable rebellion is in Kawangsi rovince, around Wu Chow. Another embraces Chihli and Shangtung provinces, while Szetchcan is disturbed by the third.

riots had begun in Szetchuan, being directed against foreigners and the Pekin Government. that province have been attacked and several native Christians were killed.

Here Pere Freury, head of the French missions, has been carried into captivity by the notorious brigand Sumansen, who has 4,000 armed followers. The French missions offer 10,000 taels ransom, but the brigands want more.

armed followers. The French missions offer 10,000 taels ransom, but the brigands want more.

Riots and disturbances have occurred at eleven towns in Kawangel Province. The Magistrate at Paklau offered a reward for the capture of the rebel chief in that neighborhood.

The Chief immediately captured Paklau, poured kerosene over the Magistrate, and set fire to him. His family was butchered and flung into the river.

Two Magistrates are shut up in Zung Un, which the rebels have besieged. If captured they will be burned.

Kom Kuk, the celebrated Chinese General, has been sent against the rebels of Kawangsi and has killed 400 of them.

Many of their mutilated corpses floated down the river past Wu Chow, whose local council offers a reward for each rebel's body recovered. Wu Chow is terrorized despite Gen. Kom's success, and trade with the disturbed district has stopped. In fact, the rebels are permitting no boats to leave Wu Chow's suburbs.

Below Wu Chow traffic is almost suspended because of pirates, who have lately captured two vessels. The pirates and rebels are trying to effect a junction.

All rich men are sending their families out of Wu Chow. Raw Chinese troops are being dispatched to Wu Chow, but in sufficient numbers to come the supplementation of the choice of the country of the men are sending their families out of Wu Chow. Raw Chinese troops are being dispatched to Wu Chow, but in sufficient numbers to come the country of the coun

LIEUT, CARRANZA STILL AT WAR.

He Sails To-Day from Montreal, Angry at His Treatment in Canada. MONTBEAL, Aug. 12.-Lieut, Carranza, for-

been treated in Canada. He said to-day: "I leave of my own free will. When I noted the proceedings about to be taken in connection with myself I simply avoided the result of such proceedings, and I leave Canada as all people should leave a free country, of my own

Asked if he had seen the despatch which attributed to Senor du Bose the intention to demand an apology from the British Government for the letter of expulsion addressed to him.

for the letter of expulsion addressed to him, Señor Carranza replied in the affirmative. He said he had no connection whatever with such a move on the part of his friend.

"Señor du Bose may make reclamations; that is his affair," he said. "I know nothing of his intentions. He is perfectly independent to do as he pleases. I want to make no reclamations. I leave the country quietly to-morrow, but I say it is a shame the way I have been treated. It is more than that, it is illegal. Mr. Chamberlain has exerted a power which he really does not possess under the law. Do you not think it strange that fin a British country a man should be pronounced to be guilty before he is asked if he has anything to say in his deferce?"

DR. THOMPSON HAD TO SAIL.

The Navy Department Made Him Leave Miss Fong and Go On to Manila.

-Dr. Joseph C. Thompson, assistant surgeon n the United States Navy on the Mohican, now in Honolulu harbor, was recently transferred to the Brutus during her stay here. The Brutus was the collier of Monterey. While here Dr. Thompson fell in love with one of the Ah Fong girls of the famous half caste Chinese family of Ah Fongs. The Brutus was about to leave Honolulu and Dr. Thompson was heartbroken. He appealed to Capt. Rook of the Mohican so he could remain in Honolulu and not be deprived of the companiouship of his sweetheart.

Capt. Rook has been severely reprimanded by the Department at Washington, and Dr. Thompson has been ordered to Manila, and is now on his way there aboard one of the last fleet of the transports.

As usual, several soldier boys have been left in Honolulu by their transports pulling out and leaving them. Eight have so far turned up at United States Consul-General Haywood's office to tell him the usual tale of woe and the way they got left. While here Dr. Thompson fell Monterey.

Telegraphs to Richmond That He Doesn't

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 12.-Gen. Lee telegraphed to-day that he did not want to keep his house here for another year. This is taken to mean that he expects to go to Cuba this fall and take his family.

Officers of Company K, 71st New York. On July 3, the day after the two days' fight before Santiago, The Sun printed a roster of the Seventy-first New York, complete except as to the officers of Company K. Their names were not to be found on any records accessible were not to be found on any records accessible.
When THE SUN of that date got to Santiago
the officers of Company K dight's understand it
and on July 25 First Lieut. Thompson wrote on
some 1. M. C. A. paper a letter which got to
THE SUN office yesterday, supplying the missing names. Here they are:
Captain—Edward A. Selfridge, Jr., 4 East
Forty-third street.
First Lieutenant—John M. Thompson, 120
West Seventieth street.
Second Lieutenant—Lester J. Blauvelt, 318
West Eleventh street.

Col. Bogan's Funeral.

Navy Yard Notes. The work of overhauling the battleship Texas s nearly completed and the vessel will probably be taken from dry dock No. 2 early next week. Her underbody has been cleaned by a

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12 .- Acting Secretary of the Navy Allen has ordered that the revenue cutters on the Pacific which have been used

Volunteer Infantry (colored) was paid off today by Paymaster Major John B. Lynch Over \$21.080 was distributed among the officers and men. Extra presoutions have been taken by the officers to prevent trouble. Major Lynch is the only colored paymaster in the volunteer or regular army. He is an ex-Congressman from the State of Mississippi.

hospital are now in position and the others will be erected within the next few days. A batch of five mon suffering from malarial fever was sent from Swindurne Island to the hospital resterday morning. The man are: Private Charles O'Brien, Company A. Third United States Infantry: Private Allan Melntosh, Troop F, Third Cavalry; Private John H. Banson, Company D, Third Illinois Volunteers: Private Hugh Sabien, Company B. Third United States Infantry, and Frank A. Madaen, a civilian in the employ of the Commissary Department.

news that three rebellions in progress within the empire are spreading with prospects of the gravest consequences to the Pekin Govern-

Shanghai received news late in July that

American, English and French missions in

merly one of the Spanish Legation in Washington, who will sail to-morrow from here by the Scotsman, is very indignant at the way he has

HONOLULU, Aug. 4, via Victoria, B. C., Aug. 12,

Want His House for Another Year.

West Eleventh street.

Bosron, Aug. 12.—The funeral of Col. Fred P. Bogan of the Ninth Massachusetts Volunteers took place this morning with military honors. The body had been lying in state in nonors. The body had been lying in state in the armory of Company D in Charlestowa since yesterday. Shortly before 10 o'clock this morning it was taken to St. Catharine's Church, where solemn high mass was celebrated by the Rev. Albert M. Ready and a culogy spoken by the Rev. James Lee of Rovere, former Chaplain of the Ninth Regiment. Gov. Wolcott and staff and Mayor Quincy and heads of city departments attended the services.

week. Her underbody has been cleaned by a sand blast and repainted red. Her top sides will wear the regulation war color.

The big water barge No. 75 left the yard year torday for Norfolk in tow of the tug Nina. She will take on water and supplies at Norfolk for Admiral Sampson's ships.

The refrigerator stranger Celtic will sail to-day for Santiago with stores and supplies.

Returning Revenue Cutters to the Trensury Department.

intring the war as auxiliary gunbouts be de-ached from the naval service. This is ex-sected to be followed by an order returning he revenue cutters in Atlantic waters to the urisdiction of the Seventh Treasury Departs Paid by a Colored Paymaster. MOBILE, Ala., Aug. 12.-The Third Alabama

Davis May Be Off to the Klondike Again.